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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
WASHINGTON MONUMENT,
IN THE
CAPITOL SQUARE, RICHMOND, VA.



WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Patrick Henry, George
Mason, Thomas Nelson and Andrew Lewis,

ALSO

A Brief Notice of the Houdon Statue of Washington,
with the inscription on the pedestal thereof.

W. A. R. NYE, WHIG BUILDING,
RICHMOND, VA.
1869.

Spotswood Hotel,

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Theatre, and the Northern and Southern Railroad Depots.*

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Rendering it Second to no House North or South

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PROPRIETORS.

*See
Hence and Brown
12.28.19*

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND COMPLETION.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 12th of February, 1816, Mr. Charles F. Mercer offered resolutions which were adopted, providing for the removal of the remains of WASHINGTON from Mount Vernon to the capital of Virginia for re-interment "beneath a monument to be erected at the public expense, and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the love of a grateful people"; and instituting a system of collections throughout the Commonwealth for the purpose of raising a "Monument Fund."

The Hon. Bushrod Washington withheld his assent to the proposed transfer of the remains of his illustrious uncle, but the collections were proceeded with, and in the course of two years the sum of thirteen thousand dollars was donated, in small amounts, and paid into the State treasury, where it remained until the 22d of February, 1828, when the General Assembly caused it to be invested. Rendered thus productive, the fund increased in twenty years to upwards of forty thousand dollars.

In 1848-9 the proposed Monument engaged the attention of the "Historical Society of Virginia," and a committee of that organization was appointed to draft a petition to the General Assembly, appealing to that body "to provide for the speedy erection of a suitable Monument to the Father of his Country." This duty was efficiently performed by the committee. The petition was signed by Messrs. B. B. Minor, W. H. Macfarland,

James Lyons and Isaac S. Tinsley. It was presented in the House of Delegates on the 5th of February, 1849, by Mr. Henry W. Thomas, and referred to a special committee.

This committee reported a bill, which was considered and passed by both Houses on the 22d of February, 1849. It provided—

1st. That the Governor should appoint commissioners to procure models, estimates, &c., of the proposed Monument.

2d. For the reception of additional donations to the “Monument Fund.”

3d. That the structure of the Monument be commenced and continued without further delay.

4th. That when said “fund” was expended, any additional sum required be paid out of the public treasury, the total expenditure not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The Monument to be erected on the Capitol Square.

In pursuance of the first section of the act, Governor J. B. Floyd appointed the following commissioners: Wm. F. Ritchie, George Wythe Munford, William Maxwell, James M. Wickham, Thomas T. Giles, Nathaniel M. Martin and John M. Botts.

Messrs. Ritchie, Munford and Maxwell met on the 16th of October in the Governor's office, and resolved to offer a premium of five hundred dollars for the best plan or design for the Monument. Messrs. Giles and Martin were present at subsequent meetings. Messrs. Wickham and Botts did not attend its sessions.

Forty-one designs and models were submitted. The examination was commenced on the 8th of January, 1850, and continued at intervals until the first of February, when, on motion of Mr. Ritchie, the model submitted by Thomas Crawford, of Rome, was selected. Mr. Maxwell voted in the negative. The selection was concurred in by a majority of the Executive Council, Messrs. John M. Patton and John F. Wylie approving and Mr. Raleigh T. Daniel dissenting.



On the 4th of February the commissioners selected the site of the Monument. At the same meeting they considered what statues were appropriate to be placed around the Monument to carry out the design of the architect. The names of Jefferson, Henry, Marshall, Morgan and General Henry Lee and an allegorical figure of Virginia were selected. On the 12th of February Mr. Maxwell resigned his office of commissioner.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Monument took place on the 22d day of February, 1850. Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, and other prominent dignitaries were present by invitation of the Legislature. The bed-stone for the corner was furnished by the James River and Kanawha Company, and the cap-stone by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

On the 27th of June articles of agreement with Crawford were entered into. The contract stipulated that the equestrian group, in bronze, should be fifteen English feet from the upper surface of the platform to the top of the chapeau, and that the pedestrian statues should be ten English feet in height. Two shields, representing the coat-of-arms of Virginia, were included in the contract. [These shields are stored in the basement of the Capitol.]

The granite work was contracted for by Messrs. John A. Temple & Co. R. Mills, of Washington, was employed as architect, and O. H. Rand superintendent. In 1852 the contract with Temple & Co. was vacated by mutual consent, and the completion of the work undertaken on State account, with Mr. Henry W. Herbert as superintendent. The services of Mr. Mills were then dispensed with. Mr. Herbert held his office until the completion of the granite superstructure in November, 1854.

Messrs. W. F. Ritchie, Gustavus A. Myers and George W. Munford were appointed by Governor Johnson commissioners "to superintend the structure of the Monument."

The statues of Jefferson and Henry were brought to the Square on the 15th of August, 1855.

On the 16th of October the new Board of Commissioners revised the selection of names for the sub-statuary. Andrew Lewis was substituted for Morgan, James Monroe for General Lee, and James Madison for the allegorical figure.

On the 25th of March following, the commissioners substituted George Mason and Thomas Nelson for the ex-Presidents.

On the 10th of October, 1857, Crawford died at London, after completing models of all the statuary except Lewis and Nelson and the "trophies." He had formed, but not perfected, the model of Lewis. The Commissioners contracted with Randolph Rogers, of New York, for the completion of the work. All of the statues were cast at the royal foundry at Munich.

The equestrian group arrived in the dock in November, 1857, and was hauled to the Square by the citizens on the 24th. It was erected, with the statues of Henry and Jefferson, under the direction of Captain Charles Dimmock, and unveiled on 22d February, 1858, with appropriate ceremonies.

The statue of Mason was received and erected early in 1860. From that time until the close of the late war the Monument remained in *statu quo*.

On the 23d February, 1867, the statue of Marshall was received. Messrs. W. W. Crump and Robert Ould were appointed commissioners in place of Messrs. Ritchie and Munford, who had ceased to reside in the city. Mr. Wm. B. Myers was appointed an additional commissioner.

The statue of Marshall was elevated to its pedestal by Mr. Henry Exall on the 4th of March; Lewis, on the 26th September, and Nelson on 27th September, 1867.

The two allegorical statues designated "Justice" and "Revolution" were erected August 17, 1868; "Colonial Times" and "Bill of Rights," December 15, 1868; "Finance," June 15, 1869; "Independence," June 24, 1869. With the erection of the latter, the "Monument" was completed.

The following shows the disposition of the statuary, and the inscriptions on the shields of the allegorical figures.

Finance,	opposite	Nelson	{ Yorktown.
			{ Saratoga.
Colonial Times	"	Lewis	{ Point Pleasant.
			{ Valley Forge.
Justice	"	Marshall	{ Great Bridge.
			{ Stony Point.
Revolution	"	Henry	{ Eutaw Springs.
			{ Trenton.
Independence	"	Jefferson	{ King's Mountain.
			{ Princeton.
Bill of Rights	"	Mason	{ Guilford Courthouse.
			{ Bunker Hill.

The total cost of the Monument was \$259,913 26 of which \$204,208 were expended before the war, in gold or its equivalent. The amount of disbursements since the war has been increased several thousand dollars by the payment of premium on gold. The total amount realized from donations and the interest accruing thereon was \$47,212.67.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The statue of Washington, in the capitol, was the work of Jean Antoine Houdon, a French sculptor. It was made at Paris, by order of the Virginia Assembly, under the direction of Jefferson, a few years after the close of the Revolution. The inscription, by James Madison, on the pedestal, is as follows :

“GEORGE WASHINGTON.

“The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to GEORGE WASHINGTON, who, uniting to the endowments of the *hero* the virtues of the *patriot*, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens and given the world an immortal example of true glory. Done in the year of Christ one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the Commonwealth, the twelfth.”

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born at Shadwell, in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 2d of April, 1743. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia. He graduated with distinction at William and Mary, studied law under the celebrated George Wythe, was admitted to the bar in 1765, and was soon after elected a delegate to the Legislature from Albemarle. He made an unsuccessful effort in that body for the emancipation of the slaves in Virginia.

In 1773 Mr. Jefferson coöperated prominently in the formation of committees of correspondence between the Colonial Legislatures. He published "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," for which Lord Dunmore threatened to prosecute him on a charge of high treason. In 1775 he was elected to the General Congress, at Philadelphia, and in the following year, as chairman of the committee, he drafted the *Declaration of Independence*, which, after a few alterations, was adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776.

He shortly after resigned his seat in Congress, and being elected to the first Legislature under the new Constitution of Virginia, took a leading part in remodelling the laws of the Colonial Government, and was the author of the statute establishing religious freedom in Virginia. In June, 1779, he was elected Governor of Virginia, and was reëlected next year. It was a period of imminent peril; the State was invaded by Arnold and Tarleton, and he himself made the object of particular pursuit. At the expiration of his term the Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of their high opinion of his ability and integrity.

In June, 1783, he was elected to Congress, where he drafted a plan of government for the western territory, which was adopted with a few amendments. He also proposed the present decimal system of United States coinage. In the summer of 1784 he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France, and ren-

dered valuable services to his country. In 1789, having returned to the United States, he was appointed Secretary of State under Washington. He resigned this position in 1793 and returned to Monticello. In 1797 he was elected Vice President of the United States. During his tenure of that office he drafted the celebrated "Kentucky Resolutions of 1798."

In 1800 Jefferson was elected President, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. His administration embraces a long and interesting period in the history of our country. The most important measure was the purchase of Louisiana. So much was his administration approved that he was reëlected President for a second term by a very large majority. At the expiration of this term his political career closed. He had been engaged, almost without interruption, for forty years, in the most arduous public duties. From this time until his death, he resided at Monticello. The establishment of the University of Virginia was with him a favorite scheme. The Legislature approved of his plan and appointed him rector.

Mr. Jefferson died July 4th, 1826, at the age of eighty-three years. He was distinguished for benevolence and liberality as well as for his intellectual powers. In person he was six feet two inches in height, erect and well formed, though thin.

JOHN MARSHALL.

JOHN MARSHALL was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 24th, 1755. He commenced the study of law at the age of eighteen, but before obtaining a license to practice, the war for independence commenced, and young Marshall joined a volunteer company, of which he was elected lieutenant. His father was major of the regiment. It marched promptly to Eastern Virginia, and took an important part in the battle of Great Bridge. In May, 1777, Marshall was promoted to a cap-

taincy in the Continental service. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth, and shared the hardships and sufferings of the troops at Valley Forge. He acted frequently as Deputy Judge Advocate, at this period, and secured the warm regard of General Washington.

In the winter of 1779 he was sent to Virginia to take charge of the new levies proposed to be raised by authority of the Legislature; and availed himself of the opportunity to prosecute his law studies. In the summer of 1780 he was licensed to practice law, but returned to the army and continued in service until the termination of Arnold's invasion. He then resigned his commission. After the surrender of Cornwallis Mr. Marshall commenced the practice of law, and soon gained distinction at the bar.

In 1782 he was elected to the Legislature from Fauquier county, and in the same year was appointed one of the Executive Council. He resigned the latter position in 1784 and fixed his residence in Richmond. In 1787 he represented Henrico county in the Legislature and took a conspicuous part in the political debates of that period. He was a member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, and was one of the ablest defenders of that instrument. He afterwards served in the General Assembly, for several sessions, as delegate from the city of Richmond. His speech in defence of Jay's treaty, says Judge Story, "was one of the ablest efforts of his genius" and "displayed his vast powers of reasoning with the most gratifying success."

In 1798 Mr. Marshall, with Messrs. Pinckney and Gerry, was sent by President Adams as envoy extraordinary to Paris. On his return he was honored with an ovation in New York. A public dinner was given to him by both Houses of Congress "as an evidence of their grateful approbation of the patriotic firmness with which he sustained the dignity of his country during his important mission." In the following year he was elected

to Congress, and was recognized as the Federal leader in the House of Representatives.

In 1800 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Adams. On the 31st January, 1801, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senate unanimously confirmed the appointment, and thus commenced that long and illustrious judicial career which has made the name of John Marshall so widely honored. In 1829 he was a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution, and during the session delivered a speech regarded as an unrivalled specimen of lucid and conclusive reasoning. He held the office of Chief Justice until the close of his life. He died at Philadelphia on the 6th of July, 1835.

PATRICK HENRY.

PATRICK HENRY was born on the 29th of May, 1736, in Hanover county, Virginia. Having failed in farming and mercantile pursuits, he resorted to the bar, but obtained scarcely any practice until his twenty-seventh year, when he was employed as counsel for defendants, in an important test suit, styled "the parsons' cause," instituted by the clergy of the Established Church for the recovery of certain dues claimed to have been wrongfully withheld from them. The trial took place at Hanover Courthouse and resulted in the complete discomfiture of the plaintiffs. Henry's eloquence on this occasion "blended the beauty of the rainbow with the terror of the cataract." The clergy retired amid a storm of invective, and at the close of the speech the orator was lifted up and borne from the courthouse in triumph on the shoulders of his delighted admirers. Henry rose at once to the front rank of his profession and acquired profit as well as fame.

In 1765 he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, where he introduced his celebrated resolutions against the "Stamp Act," which were adopted by one majority, after a stormy debate. It was in the midst of this debate that Henry exclaimed, in tones of thunder: "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—("Treason," cried the speaker—"Treason, treason," resounded from every part of the house. Henry, rising to a loftier attitude, with unfaltering voice and unwavering eye fixed on the speaker, finished the sentence)—"may profit by the example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Henceforth Mr. Henry was the "idol" of the people of Virginia, and his influence as one of the champions of Liberty extended throughout America. He continued to occupy a seat in the House of Burgesses, and to lead the spirit of opposition to British tyranny. In 1774 he was sent as a delegate from Virginia to the first Colonial Congress. In the following year he was a member of the Convention which met at St. John's Church, in Richmond. He proposed that the "colony be immediately put in a state of defence." The proposition was warmly opposed as precipitate and ill-advised. Henry's speech, in reply, was one of extraordinary eloquence and power. He closed with the memorable exclamation: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me—*give me liberty, or give me death!*" The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice.

Soon after the seizure of the gunpowder at Williamsburg by Lord Dunmore, in April, 1775, Henry summoned the Hanover volunteers, and marching towards the (then) capital, compelled Dunmore's agent to pay the value of the powder. In June, Dunmore fled from Williamsburg, and in July a provisional government was organized at Richmond. Henry was elected colonel of the first regiment and commander of all the forces to be enrolled.

In 1776 he was elected the *first* Governor of the Commonwealth, and filled the office until 1779, when he was ineligible under the

Constitution. He served in the Legislature until the end of the war, when he was again elected Governor and served until 1786, when he resigned. In 1788 he was a member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. He opposed its ratification. In 1794 Henry retired from the bar. In the following year Washington appointed him Secretary of State, but he declined the appointment, as he did that of envoy to France, offered him by Mr. Adams, and that of Governor, tendered in 1796. He died in Charlotte county on the 6th of June, 1799.

GEORGE MASON.

GEORGE MASON, author of the first written Constitution of a free Commonwealth ever framed, was born in 1726, at "Doeg Neck," on the Potomac, then in Stafford, now in Fairfax county, Virginia. In the year 1766 he concluded a letter to the London merchants on the repeal of the stamp act, as follows:

"These are the sentiments of a man who spends most of his time in retirement, and has seldom meddled in public affairs; who enjoys a moderate, but independent fortune and content with the blessings of a private station, equally disregards the smiles and the frowns of the great."

His complexion was swarthy, his face grave, with a radiant dark eye, his raven hair sprinkled with gray; his aspect rather foreign; nearly six feet in stature; of a large athletic frame, and active step. His presence was commanding, his bearing lofty. He was a systematic and prosperous planter, and devoted his leisure to study.

In 1769, when Governor Botetourt dissolved the House of Burgesses for passing resolutions "vindicating the rights of the colonies," an informal meeting of the Burgesses was held at the

"Raleigh" tavern, in Williamsburg. George Washington presented a non-importation agreement which was unanimously adopted. This agreement was drawn by Mr. Mason, who, not yet a member of the Assembly, was not present at the meeting.

Mason was a member of the "Committee of Safety," organized to take charge of the executive interests of the colony, by the Convention which met at Richmond in July, 1775. He would have been elected a delegate to Congress but for the declaration that he could not possibly attend. Upon the resignation of Colonel Bland, the determination of the Convention to elect him to fill the vacancy was so obvious that Mr. Mason was constrained to make known the grounds of his refusal to serve, "in doing which," he says, "I felt more distressed than ever I was in my life, especially when I saw tears run down the President's (Randolph) cheeks." The cause of Mr. Mason's declining to serve was the recent death of his wife, leaving a large family of children. He nominated Col. Francis Lightfoot Lee, who was elected. Mr. Mason begged permission to resign his position on the "Committee of Safety," but was answered by an unanimous "no!"

In 1776 the Convention, then in session at Williamsburg, appointed a committee of thirty-four to prepare a declaration of rights and a plan of government. They were *both drafted by George Mason*, and presented to the Convention by Archibald Cary, chairman of the committee. The Convention adopted both instruments in advance of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Madison pronounced Mason the ablest debater he had ever seen. As a speaker he was rather devoid of rhetorical grace, but was earnest and impressive. He was preëminent in an age of great men for his extensive information, enlarged views, profound wisdom and the pure simplicity of his republican principles. He was at first opposed to the movement for securing the independence of the colonies, but at length assumed the boldest position and maintained it.

Mr. Jefferson said that he was "of the first order of wisdom among those who acted in the theatre of the Revolution, of ex-

pansive mind, profound judgment, cogent in argument, learned in the lore of our former Constitution, and earnest for the republican change on democratic principles."

This eminent Virginian died at his seat, "Gunston Hall," in the autumn of 1792.

THOMAS NELSON.

THOMAS NELSON was born at York, Virginia, on the 26th of December, 1738. He was sent at the age of fifteen to England, where he remained six years for the completion of his education. His first appearance in public life was in 1774 as a member of the House of Burgesses. He was a member of the Conventions of 1774 and 1775, and evinced great boldness in his denunciation of British tyranny. In the military organization of Virginia he was appointed to the command of a regiment. In 1775-'6 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In the summer of 1777 ill health compelled him to resign his seat in Congress and return to Virginia. The State was at that time threatened with invasion, and Nelson was appointed brigadier general and commander-in-chief of all its military forces. His popularity was unbounded, and his appointment gave universal satisfaction.

At this period the American cause seemed threatened with defeat, and Congress made an appeal to the young men of property and standing. General Nelson responded with his characteristic ardor. He published an animating address and succeeded in enlisting about seventy young Virginians in a volunteer corps, with whom he marched to the North, but a

change of circumstances occurring their services were not required. In this enterprise General Nelson expended large sums of money which were never repaid.

Early in 1779 he was again for a short time in Congress, but ill health again compelled him to return to Virginia. In 1780, when the State undertook to borrow two millions of dollars for the aid of Congress, General Nelson opened a subscription. Calling on several friends, they declined to lend a shilling on the security of the Commonwealth, but offered to lend *him* all they could raise, whereupon he added his own personal security to that of the State, and succeeded in raising a large proportion of the sum required. By this and similar patriotic exertions he suffered severe pecuniary losses, but never relaxed his zeal in the cause. In 1781, when the storm of war burst upon Virginia, General Nelson was actively employed in effecting plans to oppose the enemy, and succeeding Mr. Jefferson as Governor, he united in himself the two offices of governor and commander of the military forces. By great efforts Governor Nelson kept his forces together until the surrender of Cornwallis. To do this he exerted his personal influence, his official authority and his private fortune to the utmost extent. After the surrender at Yorktown, General Washington, in his report, made an acknowledgment of the valuable services of Governor Nelson and the militia under his command during the siege in securing that important result.

In a month after that event Governor Nelson was compelled, by impaired health, to retire again to private life, where malice and envy preferred base accusations against him for maladministration of his office. But he was honorably exculpated by the Legislature. He never again entered public life. His time was passed in retirement at his plantations in Hanover and at York. His health gradually declining he died in Hanover, January 4th, 1789.

ANDREW LEWIS.

ANDREW LEWIS was born in the province of Ulster, Ireland, about the year 1730, and was brought to Virginia, in early childhood by his father, John Lewis, who settled in Augusta county, and founded the town of Staunton. Andrew entered the military service of the colony at the commencement of the French and Indian war, and was with Washington at the capitulation of Fort Necessity, July 6th, 1754. He was promoted to the rank of major and in 1756 commanded the abortive "Sandy Creek Expedition" against the Shawnees. He accompanied Major Grant, of the British army, on his disastrous reconnoissance of Fort Duquesne, in 1758, and acquired during that campaign the highest reputation for courage and prudence. He was captured by the enemy and kept as a prisoner at Fort Duquesne until that post was abandoned by the French.

After the war Major Lewis resided on the Roanoke, in Botetourt county. In 1774, while representing that county in the House of Burgesses, hostilities were renewed between the whites and Indians on the western frontier. Lewis was appointed brigadier-general by Governor Dunmore and assigned to the command of the forces raised in Botetourt, Augusta and adjoining counties. General Lewis marched his troops to Point Pleasant, at the junction of the Great Kanawha with the Ohio, and on the 10th of October, 1774, gained a victory over the most formidable Indian force that ever assembled within the limits of the Old Dominion. The Indians were led by the celebrated Cornstalk.

Washington had so high an opinion of the bravery and military skill of General Lewis that, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, he recommended him to Congress as one of the major-generals of the American army. It is also said that when Washington was commissioned as commander-in-chief he expressed the wish that the appointment had been given to General Lewis. Congress did not appoint Lewis a major-

general—a slight which elicited from Washington a letter to General Lewis expressive of his regret at the course pursued by Congress. At his solicitation Lewis accepted the commission of brigadier-general, and was soon after ordered to the command of the Virginia troops stationed near Williamsburg. On the 9th of July, 1776, he expelled Lord Dunmore from his retreat on Gwynn's Island (on the Chesapeake, east of Mathews county.) General Lewis resigned his command in 1780 to return home, being ill with a fever, contracted in the low country. He died on his way, in Bedford county, about forty miles from his own house on the Roanoke, lamented by all acquainted with his meritorious services and superior qualities.

General Lewis was upwards of six feet in stature, of uncommon activity and strength, and of a form of exact symmetry. His countenance was stern, his deportment reserved, and his presence commanding. Clad in his fringed hunting shirt, and carrying his long rifle, Lewis was an accurate type of a race of men, who, in the obstinate struggle of the Revolution, bore "the heat and burden of the day." When he was a commissioner on behalf of Virginia at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in New York, in 1768, the Governor of that colony remarked of him that "the earth seemed to tremble under him as he walked along."

EXCHANGE HOTEL, AND BALLARD HOUSE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The undersigned, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, announces that he has leased the

BALLARD HOUSE,

Immediately opposite, and from this date, both Houses will be conducted under his management as proprietor of the same.

The two houses will be connected as in former years by a covered bridge, so as to form practically one establishment. The union of these two hotels, so long and favorably known, will enable the undersigned to offer greatly increased accommodations to the travelling public, and he can confidently say that no more commodious, complete or attractive establishment can be found in any part of the Southern States.

J. L. CARRINGTON.

Referring to the above card, I take pleasure in saying, that in retiring from the management of the BALLARD HOUSE, I cordially recommend my successor, MR. J. L. CARRINGTON, and trust that he may continue to receive the patronage of my friends and the public, which for the past twenty years has been so liberally extended to me. JOHN P. BALLARD.

OCTOBER 21, 1869.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

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Situated in the Heart of the City, commanding the
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This splendid New HOTEL—the only one situated in the fashionable portion of the City, and adjoining the beautiful Capitol PARK, with its Statuary, Monuments, Fountains and Flower Beds—is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and its Bill of Fare is not excelled in quality and variety by any house in the State.

Special suits of rooms always ready for Wedding and large Travelling Parties. The arrangements are first-class in every respect. The price of board has been fixed—owing to the great scarcity of money—at the reasonable sum of

\$2.50 PER DAY.

The patronage of my friends and the travelling public, and are solicited. They are invited to make FORD'S HOTEL their home.

A. J. FORD, Proprietor,
Late one of the Proprietors of the Exchange Hotel.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

P. S.—My Coaches run to and from all depots and steamboat landings.